United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
POLLUTION REPORT

Date: Friday, February 27, 2009
From: Kevin Turner, OSC

To:

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Subject: Clean-up Continues
Miller Plating Site
1551 Allen Lane, Evansville, IN
Latitude: 38.00837
Longitude: -87.58629

POLREP No.:	2	**Site #:**	B5MS
Reporting Period:		**D.O. #:**	0004
Start Date:	1/19/2009	**Response Authority:**	CERCLA
Mob Date:	1/19/2009	**Response Type:**	Time-Critical
Completion Date:		**NPL Status:**	Non NPL
CERCLIS ID #:	IND 006 365 985	**Incident Category:**	Removal Action
RCRIS ID #:		**Contract #**	EP-S5-09-05

Site Description

The former facility sets on seven acres, of which approximately three acres are under roof and holds four parcels in Center Township of Evansville. The site is bordered by Allen Lane and a residential neighborhood to the south; a residential neighborhood to the north; Sixth Avenue and a residential neighborhood to the west; Railroad tracks to the east. In February of 2004, Don Stocks purchased the business from the Miller family and changed the name to Miller Plating & Metal Finish Incorporated.

The former facility conducted electrolysis nickel plating using eight plating lines primarily on aluminum, as well as conducting steel copper, chrome, and brass electroplating processes. Precious metal finishing and plating had also been performed at the facility. The Site processed a variety of parts and offered the following finishes: Electrode less Nickel, Bright Acid Tin, Black Chrome, Sulfamate Nickel, Bright Nickel,

Copper, Gold Silver, and Anodizing. A variety of RCRA hazardous wastes which are associated with electroplating, cleaning processes, maintenance activities, and the waste water treatment process was generated at the facility. These included cyanide plating solutions and other RCRA waste with codes listed as F002, F003, F006, F007, F008, and F009. On December 31, 2007, the facility ceased its plating operation due to bankruptcy.

After filing bankruptcy, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) was concerned the electricity was going to be cut off increasing the likelihood that chemicals in product lines would freeze and that the piping conveyances might also burst causing a release/spill of chemicals at the facility and potentially causing harm to the environment. Additionally, the Pretreatment Coordinator for the Evansville Wastewater Treatment Plant reported that Evansville would be pulling the water meter and plugging the sewer. The facility has, historically, been a large quantity hazardous waste generator with on going regulatory environmental compliance issues. IDEM asked for US EPA□s assistance with an emergency stabilization within the facility. Using the On-scene Coordinators (OSC) authority to initiate emergency response activities under the NCP section 300.415 (b) (2) OSC Kevin Turner was provided $25,000 ceiling to perform an emergency stabilization.

Following the emergency stabilization efforts in January 2008, both IDEM and US EPA worked with the PRP and various banks in attempts to remove all liquids and clean-up the facility. After an auction in August 2008, a fire started as contractors were attempting to remove vats from the east building. The fire resulted in nickel plating solution being released to the environment. The former facility has been broken into several times and is in unstable condition. On October 24, 2008, IDEM formally asked US EPA to abate the risks associated with uncontained hazardous materials at the Site.

Current Activities

□ Air monitoring is being conducted during removal activities.

□ ERRS and START gathered chemical containers approximately five gallons and less. Hazard categorization (HAZCAT) is being performed on the containers.

□ A sample was collected for disposal purposes on February 2nd from a pit holding wastewater. The wastewater was analyzed by Microbac Laboratories, Incorporated. Transportation and disposal (T&D) options are being investigated.

□ On February 4th a 21,000 gallon frac tank was delivered. Water from the floor of the waste water transfer room is being pumped into this tank.

□ Totes, drums and other containers were staged according to chemical compatibility.

□ On February 12th the gas company ensured the gas service line located on site has been turned off. The gas line was the disconnected and capped by ERRS. A chain linked fence bordering the site and a business located to the east was taken down to give room for heavy equipment to operate. The dilapidating waste water treatment building demolition operation began on February 17th. Thus far the east, north and a third of the east roof has been removed.

□ A total of eighty-three above ground storage tanks (ASTs) have been identified on site. The tanks range from 60 to 10,000 gallons in size. Seventy two samples have been obtained from the tanks and analyzed by field HAZCAT technique.

□ A total of 35 plating vats on site contain liquid. The vats were labeled, sampled and

analyzed by field HAZCAT technique.

- ERRS began removing process piping from the former plating lines. Once removed, the pipes are decontaminated and into a roll-off for future disposal. Approximately 4,200 feet of pipe has been removed thus far.
- A total of 7.23 tons of non-hazardous debris has been disposed off-site.

Planned Removal Actions

- Complete the sampling and analysis of the tanks, drums, and smaller containers.
- Based on the HAZCAT results, the containers will be grouped and staged for disposal.
- Compatible waste streams will be bulked, re-containerized, and appropriately prepared for disposal at off-site disposal facilities.
- Continue emptying tanks, piping, debris, drums and other containers will be cleaned as necessary, cut to size and disposed of at off-site disposal facilities.
- Continue to clean floors, walls, ceilings, building components and building contents and/or dispose of items as reasonably possible to remove contamination from spills and contaminated dust or other materials to prevent contaminant migration or cross contamination of cleaned areas.
- Continue to disassemble the dilapidated portion of the waste water treatment building.
- Characterize soil from a historic spill which occurred outside the bulk wastewater treatment storage building on the east side of the property. Once characterized, dispose of roll-off containing the soil off-site.
- Characterize, remove and property dispose of hazardous substance and wastes located at the Site in accordance with U.S. EPA's Off-Site Rule (40 CFR 300.440).

Key Issues

None at this time

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS - Cleanup Contractor	$200,000.00	$137,479.00	$62,521.00	31.26%
RST/START	$25,000.00	$21,295.00	$3,705.00	14.82%
Intramural Costs				
USEPA - Direct (Region, HQ)	$25,000.00	$16,080.00	$8,920.00	35.68%
Total Site Costs	$250,000.00	$174,854.00	$75,146.00	30.06%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at

final payments made to any contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

www.epaosc.net/millerplating